REFERENCE TITLE: child support enforcement

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-eighth Legislature Second Regular Session 2008

## **HB 2205**

Introduced by

Representatives Hershberger, Bradley, Senators Landrum Taylor, Soltero: Representatives Ableser, Anderson, Barto, Campbell CH, Campbell CL, DeSimone, McGuire, Murphy, Tobin, Senators Gray L, Huppenthal, Rios

## AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 25-320, 25-500, 25-503, 25-522, 25-535 AND 25-816, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 25, CHAPTER 5, ARTICLE 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTIONS 25-536 AND 25-537; RELATING TO CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

- j -

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 25-320, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

## 25-320. <u>Child support: factors: methods of payment: additional</u> enforcement provisions: definitions

- A. In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support, the court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child, born to or adopted by the parents, to pay an amount reasonable and necessary for support of the child, without regard to marital misconduct.
- B. If child support has not been ordered by a child support order and if the court deems child support appropriate, the court shall direct, using a retroactive application of the child support guidelines to the date of filing a dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support proceeding, the amount that the parents shall pay for the past support of the child and the manner in which payment shall be paid, taking into account any amount of temporary or voluntary support that has been paid. Retroactive child support is enforceable in any manner provided by law.
- C. If the parties lived apart before the date of the filing for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support and if child support has not been ordered by a child support order, the court may order child support retroactively to the date of separation, but not more than three years before the date of the filing for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, maintenance or child support. The court must first consider all relevant circumstances, including the conduct or motivation of the parties in that filing and the diligence with which service of process was attempted on the obligor spouse or was frustrated by the obligor spouse. If the court determines that child support is appropriate, the court shall direct, using a retroactive application of the child support guidelines, the amount that the parents must pay for the past support of the child and the manner in which payments must be paid, taking into account any amount of temporary or voluntary support that has been paid.
- D. The supreme court shall establish guidelines for determining the amount of child support. The amount resulting from the application of these guidelines is the amount of child support ordered unless a written finding is made, based on criteria approved by the supreme court, that application of the guidelines would be inappropriate or unjust in a particular case. The supreme court shall review the guidelines at least once every four years to ensure that their application results in the determination of appropriate child support amounts. The supreme court shall base the guidelines and criteria for deviation from them on all relevant factors, including:
  - The financial resources and needs of the child.
  - 2. The financial resources and needs of the custodial parent.
- 3. The standard of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved.

- 1 -

- 4. The physical and emotional condition of the child, and the child's educational needs.
  - 5. The financial resources and needs of the noncustodial parent.
- 6. Excessive or abnormal expenditures, destruction, concealment or fraudulent disposition of community, joint tenancy and other property held in common.
  - 7. The duration of parenting time and related expenses.
- E. Even if a child is over the age of majority when a petition is filed or at the time of the final decree, the court may order support to continue past the age of majority if all of the following are true:
- 1. The court has considered the factors prescribed in subsection D of this section.
- 2. The child is severely mentally or physically disabled as demonstrated by the fact that the child is unable to live independently and be self-supporting.
- 3. The child's disability began before the child reached the age of majority.
- F. If a child reaches the age of majority while the child is attending high school or a certified high school equivalency program, support shall continue to be provided during the period in which the child is actually attending high school or the equivalency program but only until the child reaches nineteen years of age unless the court enters an order pursuant to subsection E of this section. Notwithstanding any other law, a parent paying support for a child over the age of majority pursuant to this section is entitled to obtain all records related to the attendance of the child in the high school or equivalency program.
- G. If a personal check for support payments and handling fees is rightfully dishonored by the payor bank or other drawee, the person obligated to pay support shall make any subsequent support payments and handling fees only by cash, money order, cashier's check, traveler's check or certified check. If a person required to pay support other than by personal check demonstrates full and timely payment for twenty-four consecutive months, that person may pay support by personal check if these payments are for the full amount, are timely tendered and are not rightfully dishonored by the payor bank or other drawee.
- $\mbox{\rm H.}$  Subsection G of this section does not apply to payments made by means of an assignment.
- I. If after reasonable efforts to locate the obligee the clerk or support payment clearinghouse is unable to deliver payments for the period prescribed in section 25-503 due to the failure of the person to whom the support has been ordered to be paid to notify the clerk or support payment clearinghouse of a change in address, the clerk or support payment clearinghouse shall not deliver further payments and shall return the payments to the obligor consistent with the requirements of section 25-503.

- 2 -

- J. An order for child support shall assign responsibility for providing medical insurance for the child who is the subject of the support order and shall assign responsibility for the payment of any medical costs of the child that are not covered by insurance. In title IV-D cases, the parent responsible pursuant to court order for providing medical insurance for the child shall notify the support payment clearinghouse prescribed in section 46 441 CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY IF MEDICAL INSURANCE HAS BEEN OBTAINED OR if the child is no longer covered under an employer's insurance plan. The support payment clearinghouse shall notify the child support enforcement agency in the department of economic security of the lapse in insurance coverage.
- K. IF THE COURT FINDS THAT NEITHER PARENT HAS MEDICAL INSURANCE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE AND AVAILABLE AT A REASONABLE COST. THE COURT SHALL:
- 1. ORDER ONE PARENT TO PROVIDE IT WHEN IT BECOMES ACCESSIBLE AND AVAILABLE AT A REASONABLE COST.
- 2. EXCEPT FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, ESTABLISH A REASONABLE MONTHLY CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT AMOUNT. IF MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IS BEING PROVIDED TO A CHILD UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT IS ASSIGNED TO THE STATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 46-407.
- 3. ORDER THAT UNTIL MEDICAL INSURANCE IS ACCESSIBLE AND AVAILABLE AT A REASONABLE COST THE PARTIES SHALL SHARE MEDICAL COSTS IN EXCESS OF THE CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT AMOUNT ACCORDING TO THE ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNINSURED COSTS.
- K. L. In title IV-D cases, the superior court shall accept for filing any documents that are received through electronic transmission if the electronically reproduced document states that the copy used for the electronic transmission was certified before it was electronically transmitted.
- L. M. The court shall presume, in the absence of contrary testimony, that a noncustodial parent is capable of full-time employment at least at the federal adult minimum wage. This presumption does not apply to noncustodial parents who are under the age of eighteen and who are attending high school.
- M. N. An order for support shall provide for an assignment pursuant to sections 25-504 and 25-323.
- N. O. Each licensing board or agency that issues professional, recreational or occupational licenses or certificates shall record on the application the social security number of the applicant and shall enter this information in its database in order to aid the department of economic security in locating parents or their assets or to enforce child support orders. This subsection does not apply to a license that is issued pursuant to title 17 and that is not issued by an automated drawing system. If a licensing board or agency allows an applicant to use a number other than the social security number on the face of the license or certificate while the licensing board or agency keeps the social security number on file, the licensing board or agency shall advise an applicant of this fact.

- 3 -

- $\Theta$ . P. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "ACCESSIBLE" MEANS THAT INSURANCE IS AVAILABLE IN THE GEOGRAPHIC REGION WHERE THE CHILD RESIDES.
- $\frac{1}{1}$ . "Child support guidelines" means the child support guidelines that are adopted by the state supreme court pursuant to 42 United States Code sections 651 through 669B.
- 2. 3. "Date of separation" means the date the married parents ceased to cohabit.
- 4. "REASONABLE COST" MEANS AN AMOUNT THAT DOES NOT EXCEED THE HIGHER OF FIVE PER CENT OF THE GROSS INCOME OF THE OBLIGATED PARENT OR SUCH OTHER INCOME-BASED NUMERIC STANDARD THAT IS PRESCRIBED IN THE CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES.
  - 3. 5. "Support" has the same meaning prescribed in section 25-500.
- 4. 6. "Support payments" means the amount of money ordered by the court to be paid for the support of the minor child or children.
  - Sec. 2. Section 25-500, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-500. <u>Definitions</u>

In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Arrearage" means the total unpaid support owed, including child support, past support, spousal maintenance and interest.
- 2. "Business day" means a day when state offices are open for regular business.
- 3. "Child support guidelines" means the child support guidelines that are adopted by the state supreme court.
- 4. "Child support subpoena" means a subpoena issued pursuant to section 25-520.
  - 5. "Department" means the department of economic security.
- 6. "Income" means any form of payment owed to an individual, regardless of source, including wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, workers' compensation, disability payments, payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program and interest.
  - 7. "Obligee" means a person or agency entitled to receive support.
  - 8. "Obligor" means a person obligated to pay support.
- 9. "Support" means the provision of maintenance or subsistence and includes medical insurance coverage, OR CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT, and uncovered medical costs for the child, arrearages, interest on arrearages, past support, interest on past support and reimbursement for expended public assistance. In a title IV-D case, support includes spousal maintenance that is included in the same order that directs child support.
- 10. "Support payment clearinghouse" means the clearinghouse established pursuant to section 46-441.
  - "Title IV-D" means title IV-D of the social security act.

- 4 -

```
Sec. 3. Section 25-503, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-503. Order for support: methods of payment: modification: termination: statute of limitations: judgment on arrearages: notice: security
```

- A. In any proceeding in which there is at issue the support of a child, the court may order either or both parents to pay any amount necessary for the support of the child.
- B. IN A TITLE IV-D CASE, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT MAY SERVE THE PARTIES, PURSUANT TO THE ARIZONA RULES OF FAMILY LAW PROCEDURE, WITH A NOTICE OF MANDATORY CONFERENCE THAT DIRECTS THEM TO APPEAR ON A DATE AND AT A TIME AND LOCATION SPECIFIED IN THE NOTICE. WITH THE NOTICE THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL SERVE THE PARTIES WITH A CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINE WORKSHEET AND A PROPOSED CHILD SUPPORT ORDER. THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT MAY RESCHEDULE THE MANDATORY CONFERENCE FOR A DATE AND TIME NOT LATER THAN TEN DAYS AFTER THE ORIGINAL DATE. ON STIPULATION OF THE PARTIES, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL ISSUE AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER OF CHILD SUPPORT AND SHALL FILE A COPY OF THE ORDER WITH THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. THE ORDER HAS THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT AS A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.
- C. IF BOTH PARTIES APPEAR AT THE MANDATORY CONFERENCE BUT ARE UNABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL FILE A REQUEST FOR A HEARING TO ESTABLISH SUPPORT ALONG WITH A CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINE WORKSHEET, A PROPOSED CHILD SUPPORT ORDER AND AFFIDAVITS OF SERVICE ON THE PARTIES. THE COURT BY MINUTE ENTRY SHALL SET A HEARING TO ESTABLISH SUPPORT AND NOTIFY THE PARTIES OF THE DATE, TIME AND LOCATION OF THE HEARING.
- D. IF EITHER PARTY FAILS TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT MAY ISSUE A TEMPORARY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER OF SUPPORT THAT IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PROPOSED ORDER. THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL PROMPTLY FILE THE ORDER WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT ALONG WITH AFFIDAVITS OF SERVICE ON THE PARTIES. THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL ALSO MAIL A COPY OF THE TEMPORARY ORDER TO THE PARTIES WITH A NOTICE THAT STATES THAT THE TEMPORARY ORDER OF SUPPORT WILL BECOME FINAL SIXTY DAYS AFTER IT IS ISSUED UNLESS EITHER PARTY OR THE STATE REQUESTS A HEARING. IF NO PARTY REQUESTS A HEARING, THE FINALIZED ORDER HAS THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT AS A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. IF ANY PARTY DISPUTES THE TEMPORARY ORDER WITHIN SIXTY DAYS BY FILING A REQUEST FOR A HEARING, THE COURT BY MINUTE ENTRY SHALL SET A HEARING TO ESTABLISH SUPPORT AND NOTIFY THE PARTIES OF THE DATE, TIME AND LOCATION OF THE HEARING.
- E. If the court order OR THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER OF SUPPORT does not specify the date when current support begins, the support obligation begins to accrue on the first day of the month following the entry of the order. If a personal check for support payments and handling fees is rightfully dishonored by the payor bank or other drawee, any subsequent support payments and handling fees shall be paid only by cash, money order, cashier's check, traveler's check or certified check. The department may collect from the drawer of a dishonored check or draft an amount allowed pursuant to section

- 5 -

44-6852. Pursuant to sections 35-146 and 35-147, the department shall deposit monies collected pursuant to this subsection in a child support enforcement administration fund. If a party required to pay support other than by personal check demonstrates full and timely payment for twenty-four consecutive months, that party may pay support by personal check if these payments are for the full amount, are timely tendered and are not rightfully dishonored by the payor bank or other drawee. On a showing of good cause, the court may order that the party or parties required to pay support give reasonable security for these payments. If the court sets an appearance bond and the obligor fails to appear, the bond is forfeited and credited against any support owed by the party required to pay support. This subsection does not apply to payments that are made by means of a wage assignment.

- B. F. On a showing that an income withholding order has been ineffective to secure the timely payment of support and that an amount equal to six months of current support has accrued, the court shall require the obligor to give security, post bond or give some other guarantee to secure overdue support.
- 6. In title IV-D cases, and in all other cases subject to an income withholding order issued on or after January 1, 1994, after notice to the party entitled to receive support, the department or its agent may direct the party obligated to pay support or other payor to make payment to the support payment clearinghouse. The department or its agent shall provide notice by first class mail.
- D. H. The obligation for current child support shall be fully met before any payments under an order of assignment may be applied to the payment of arrearages. If a party is obligated to pay support for more than one family and the amount available is not sufficient to meet the total combined current support obligation, any monies shall be allocated to each family as follows:
- 1. The amount of current support ordered in each case shall be added to obtain the total support obligation.
- 2. The ordered amount in each case shall be divided by the total support obligation to obtain a percentage of the total amount due.
- 3. The amount available from the obligor's income shall be multiplied by the percentage under paragraph 2 of this subsection to obtain the amount to be allocated to each family.
- E. I. Any order for child support may be modified or terminated on a showing of changed circumstance that is substantial and continuing, except as to any amount that may have accrued as an arrearage before the date of notice of the motion or order to show cause to modify or terminate. The addition of health insurance coverage as defined in section 25-531 or a change in the availability of health insurance coverage may constitute a continuing and substantial change in circumstance. Modification and termination are effective on the first day of the month following notice of the petition for modification or termination unless the court, for good cause shown, orders

- 6 -

the change to become effective at a different date but not earlier than the date of filing the petition for modification or termination. The order of modification or termination may include an award of attorney fees and court costs to the prevailing party.

F. J. On petition of a person who has been ordered to pay child support pursuant to a presumption of paternity established pursuant to section 25-814, the court may order the petitioner's support to terminate if the court finds based on clear and convincing evidence that paternity was established by fraud, duress or material mistake of fact. Except for good cause shown, the petitioner's support obligations continue in effect until the court has ruled in favor of the petitioner. The court shall order the petitioner, each child who is the subject of the petition and the child's mother to submit to genetic testing and shall order the appropriate testing procedures to determine the child's inherited characteristics, including blood and tissue type. If the court finds that the petitioner is not the child's biological father, the court shall vacate the determination of paternity and terminate the support obligation. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, an order vacating a support obligation is prospective and does not alter the petitioner's obligation to pay child support arrearages or any other amount previously ordered by the court. If the court finds that it is in the child's best interests, the court may order the biological father to pay restitution to the petitioner for any child support paid before the court ruled in favor of the petitioner pursuant to this subsection.

G. K. Notwithstanding subsection E I of this section, in a title IV-D case a party, or the department or its agent if there is an assignment of rights under section 46-407, may request every three years that an order for child support be reviewed and, if appropriate, adjusted. The request may be made without a specific showing of a changed circumstance that is substantial and continuing. The department or its agent shall conduct the review in accordance with the child support guidelines of this state. If appropriate, the department shall file a petition in the superior court to adjust the support amount. Every three years the department or its agent shall notify the parties of their right to request a review of the order for support. The department or its agent shall notify the parties by first class mail at their last known address or by including the notice in an order.

H. L. If a party in a title IV-D case requests a review and adjustment sooner than three years, the party shall demonstrate a changed circumstance that is substantial and continuing.

I. M. The right of a party entitled to receive support or the department to receive child support payments as provided in the court order vests as each installment falls due. Each vested child support installment is enforceable as a final judgment by operation of law. The department or its agent or a party entitled to receive support may also file a request for written judgment for support arrearages.

- 7 -

- J. N. If the obligee, the department or their agents make efforts to collect a child support debt more than ten years after the emancipation of the youngest child subject to the order, the obligor may assert as a defense, and has the burden to prove, that the obligee or the department unreasonably delayed in attempting to collect the child support debt. On a finding of unreasonable delay a tribunal, as defined in section 25-1202, may determine that some or all of the child support debt is no longer collectible after the date of the finding.
- $\kappa$ . O. Notwithstanding any other law, any judgment for support and for associated costs and attorney fees is exempt from renewal and is enforceable until paid in full.
- If a party entitled to receive child support or spousal maintenance or the department or its agent enforcing an order of support has not received court ordered payments, the party entitled to receive support or spousal maintenance or the department or its agent may file with the clerk of the superior court a request for judgment of arrearages and an affidavit indicating the name of the party obligated to pay support and the amount of the arrearages. The request must include notice of the requirements of this section and the right to request a hearing within twenty days after service in this state or within thirty days after service outside this state. The request, affidavit and notice must be served pursuant to the Arizona rules of civil procedure on all parties, including the department or its agents in title IV-D cases. In a title IV-D case, the department or its agent may serve all parties by certified mail, return receipt requested. Within twenty days after service in this state or within thirty days after service outside this state, a party may file a request for a hearing if the arrearage amount or the identity of the person is in dispute. If a hearing is not requested within the time provided, or if the court finds that the objection is unfounded, the court must review the affidavit and grant an appropriate judgment against the party obligated to pay support.
- M. Q. If after reasonable efforts to locate the obligee the clerk or support payment clearinghouse is unable to deliver payments for a period of one hundred twenty days after the date the first payment is returned as undeliverable due to the failure of a party to whom the support has been ordered to be paid to notify the clerk or support payment clearinghouse of a change in address, the clerk or support payment clearinghouse shall return that and all other unassigned payments to the obligor unless there is an agreement of the obligor to pay assigned arrears and other debts owed to the state.
- N. R. If the obligee of a child support order marries the obligor of the child support order, that order automatically terminates on the last day of the month in which the marriage takes place and arrearages do not accrue after that date. However, the obligee or the state may collect child support arrearages that accrued before that date. The obligee, the obligor or the department or its agent in a title IV-D case may file a request or

- 8 -

stipulation to terminate or adjust any existing order of assignment, pursuant to section 25-504 or section 25-505.01.

0. S. For the purposes of this chapter, a child is emancipated:

- 1. On the date of the child's marriage.
- 2. On the child's eighteenth birthday.
- 3. When the child is adopted.
- 4. When the child dies.
- 5. On the termination of the support obligation if support is extended beyond the age of majority pursuant to section 25-501, subsection A or section 25-320, subsections E and F.

Sec. 4. Section 25-522, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-522. Administrative review; notice; determination; judicial review; definitions

- A. An obligor may contest an enforcement action by the department or its agent by filing a request for administrative review. An obligee may contest the distribution or disbursement of support payments by the department or its agent by filing a request for administrative review. The obligor, the obligee or the caretaker may contest the disbursement of support to a noncustodial person other than the state by filing a request for administrative review pursuant to section 46-444. The request shall be in writing, shall be signed by the requesting party, shall include a residential and mailing address and may be transmitted electronically. The request shall state the basis for the dispute and shall include any relevant information to assist the department or its agent, including a copy of any order issued, documentation of support payments made and any notice sent by the department or its agent.
- B. Within ten business days after receipt of the request for review, the department or its agent shall send a notice of acknowledgment of receipt of request for administrative review to the person filing the request and shall specify any additional information the department or its agent requires to complete the review. The department or its agent on its own initiative may also request any other additional information it deems necessary to make its determination. The department or its agent shall also notify the obligee of the obligor's request for review of enforcement actions.
- C. Except for obligee complaints made under section 46-408 as to distribution of support, the department or its agent shall issue a written determination within forty-five business days after sending the notice of acknowledgment of receipt of request for administrative review, or if additional information is required, forty-five business days after receipt of this information. If additional information is not received from the requesting party or another person within thirty business days after the date of the department's or the agent's request for additional information, the department shall issue a final written determination within ten business days after the due date for receipt of the additional information based on the

- 9 -

available information. The final determination shall be in writing, and a copy shall be served on all parties by first class mail.

- D. Notwithstanding subsections B and C of this section, if the basis for the request for review is issuance of an income withholding order by the department pursuant to section 25-505.01 or a levy made pursuant to section 25-521, the department shall review the request and issue a final determination within ten business days after it receives the request for review. The department shall send a copy of the final determination by first class mail to all parties.
- E. Notwithstanding subsections B, C and D of this section, if the basis for the request for review is a mistake in identity pursuant to section 25-521, the department shall issue a final determination by first class mail to all parties within two business days after the receipt of the request. The request shall include adequate documentation to affirm the mistake in identity.
- F. A department determination made pursuant to this section is subject to judicial review under title 12, chapter 7, article 6 except that an appeal by an obligee of a department determination made pursuant to this section regarding the distribution of support payments shall be made pursuant to title 41, chapter 14, article 3.
  - G. For THE purposes of this section:
- 1. "Business day" means a day on which state offices are open for regular business.
  - 2. "Department" includes the department's agent.
  - 3. "Enforcement action" means an action taken by the department to:
  - (a) Suspend or deny a license.
  - (b) Issue a notice of lien against real or personal property.
- (c) Issue a notice of levy against assets held by or on behalf of an obligor.
- (d) Issue an income withholding order or order to modify or terminate an income withholding order.
  - (e) Report an obligor to a consumer reporting agency.
- (f) Issue a medical support notice of enrollment prescribed by the United States secretary of health and human services.
  - (g) Offset federal payments.
  - (h) Disburse support to a caretaker.
  - (i) ISSUE, MODIFY OR SUSPEND A MEDICAL SUPPORT ORDER.
  - Sec. 5. Section 25-535, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-535. Enforcement of health insurance coverage; medical

support notice; administrative review

A. In a title IV-D case, a parent who is required by an administrative or court order to provide health insurance coverage for a child shall provide the department or its agent with the name of the health insurance coverage plan under which the child is covered, the effective date of the coverage, a description of the coverage, the name of the employer and any other necessary

- 10 -

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

information, forms or documents related to the health insurance coverage as provided to all new members within thirty days after the support order is established OR NEW INSURANCE IS OBTAINED.

- If an administrative or court order requires a parent to obtain health insurance coverage for the parent's child, the department or its agent may deliver by first class mail to the obligated parent's employer a medical support notice to enroll the child in an insurance program as prescribed by that order. The department or its agent shall use the medical support notice to enroll prescribed by the United States secretary of health and human services pursuant to 42 United States Code section 651. The employer shall deliver or mail by first class mail or by electronic means a copy of the medical support notice to enroll to the obligated parent within ten days after the employer receives the notice. The notice serves to enroll the child in the obligated parent's health insurance coverage plan. That parent may contest the notice by filing a written request for an administrative review within ten days after the parent receives a copy of the notice from the employer. The department shall conduct an administrative review pursuant to section 25-522. If a parent contests the notice, the department or its agent shall notify the employer by first class mail or electronic means that the parent has contested the medical support notice to enroll. The employer shall send the employee contributions until the department notifies the employer to cease withholding. An administrative review is limited to determining if:
- 1. Medical support is unlawful or inconsistent with an administrative or court order.
  - 2. A mistaken identity exists.
- 3. The responsible party pursuant to the order provides alternative coverage.
- 4. THE OTHER PARENT IS ALREADY PROVIDING MEDICAL INSURANCE FOR THE CHILD PURSUANT TO COURT ORDER.
- 5. INSURANCE COVERAGE IS ACCESSIBLE AND AVAILABLE AT A REASONABLE COST AS DEFINED IN SECTION 25-320.
- C. If an employee on whom an income withholding order or order of assignment and notice is served is a new employee who is entered into the state directory of new hires pursuant to section 23-722.01, the department or its agent shall provide the medical support notice to enroll to the obligated parent's employer within two days after the date of entry in the state directory of new hires unless the responsible party pursuant to the order provides alternative coverage.
- D. If the obligated parent who is required by a court or an administrative order to obtain health insurance coverage changes employment and the new employer is known to the department or its agent, the department or its agent shall use the medical support notice to enroll to transfer notice to the new employer. Within thirty days after the obligated parent changes employment, the obligated parent shall provide the department or its

- 11 -

agent with the name of the health insurance coverage plan under which the child is covered, the effective date of the coverage, a description of the coverage, the name of the employer and any other necessary information, forms or documents related to the health insurance coverage as provided to all new members. Within twenty business days after it receives the medical support notice to enroll, the employer shall transfer the notice to the appropriate health insurance plan that provides coverage for which the child is eligible.

- E. A medical support notice to enroll has the same effect as an enrollment application that is signed by the parent.
- F. If the employer does not have existing dependent coverage when it receives the medical support notice to enroll, the employer is not required to create this coverage. The employer shall notify the department or its agent of this fact within ten days after receiving the medical support notice to enroll.
- Sec. 6. Title 25, chapter 5, article 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding sections 25-536 and 25-537, to read:
  - 25-536. Administrative medical support orders
- A. IN A TITLE IV-D CASE, IF A PARENT WHO IS ORDERED TO PAY CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-320, SUBSECTION K PROVIDES PROOF THAT THE PARENT HAS OBTAINED MEDICAL INSURANCE FOR THE MINOR CHILD OR MEDICAL INSURANCE IS INITIATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-535, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT MAY ISSUE AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER SUSPENDING THE CASH PAYMENT FOR THE PERIOD THAT THE MEDICAL INSURANCE IS PROVIDED.
- B. IN A TITLE IV-D CASE, IF A PARENT HAS BEEN ORDERED TO PROVIDE MEDICAL INSURANCE WHEN IT IS AVAILABLE AT A REASONABLE COST AND THE PARENT HAS BEEN UNABLE TO PROVIDE MEDICAL INSURANCE, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT MAY ISSUE AN ORDER ESTABLISHING CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED THE AMOUNT THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED A REASONABLE COST FOR MEDICAL INSURANCE PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-320. THE CASH MEDICAL ORDER AMOUNT MAY BE COLLECTED BY ASSIGNMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-504 OR 25-505.01.
- C. IN A TITLE IV-D CASE, ON AGREEMENT OF THE PARENTS, THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT MAY ISSUE AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER CHANGING RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL INSURANCE FROM BOTH PARENTS TO ONE PARENT OR FROM ONE PARENT TO THE OTHER PARENT.
- D. THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL FILE A COPY OF AN ORDER ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION WITH THE COURT THAT ISSUED THE MEDICAL SUPPORT ORDER.
  - 25-537. Enforcement of cash medical support orders

THE AMOUNT THAT AN OBLIGOR IS ORDERED TO PAY FOR CASH MEDICAL SUPPORT IS A CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION AND IS ENFORCEABLE IN THE SAME MANNER AS A CHILD SUPPORT ORDER.

- 12 -

Sec. 7. Section 25-816, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 25-816. <u>Title IV-D child support: paternity establishment: genetic testing</u>

- A. On receipt of a sworn statement by the mother or the alleged father alleging paternity and setting forth the facts establishing a reasonable possibility of the requisite sexual contact between the parties, the department of economic security or its agent may order the mother, her child or children and the alleged father to submit to the drawing of blood or tissue samples for genetic testing of a type generally acknowledged as reliable by accreditation bodies. If the mother cannot be located the department or its agent may order the caretaker of the child or children to present the child or children for genetic testing. The order shall be served by first class mail or delivered at least ten business days before the genetic testing. The department or its agent shall pay the costs of the test subject to repayment from the mother or the alleged father if paternity is established. An order of genetic testing issued by the department or its agent has the same force and effect as a superior court order.
- B. If the results of the genetic testing indicate that the likelihood of the alleged father's paternity is ninety-five per cent or greater, the alleged father is presumed to be the parent of the child and the party opposing the establishment of the alleged father's paternity shall establish by clear and convincing evidence that he is not the father of the child.
- C. A person who is tested pursuant to this section may contest the test results in writing to the department or its agent within thirty days after the department or its agent mails the results to that person. If the original test results are contested in a timely manner, on request and advance payment by the requesting party, the department or its agent shall order a second genetic test pursuant to subsection A OF THIS SECTION.
- D. THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL ISSUE AN ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER OF PATERNITY THAT HAS THE SAME FORCE AND EFFECT AS A JUDGMENT OF THE SUPERIOR COURT IF A PRESUMPTION OF PATERNITY IS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION B OF THIS SECTION AND A TIMELY WRITTEN CHALLENGE HAS NOT BEEN FILED PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION C OF THIS SECTION, OR IF A PRESUMPTION OF PATERNITY IS ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 25-812, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 2. THE DEPARTMENT OR ITS AGENT SHALL FILE THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER WITH THE CLERK OF THE COURT AND SEND A COPY OF THE ORDER TO BOTH PARTIES. THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER IS SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW PURSUANT TO TITLE 12, CHAPTER 7, ARTICLE 6.

- 13 -